

1606/1554

A COMPENDIUM
OF
GEOGRAPHY, &c.

Exhibiting at one View the chief Heads of the Science; reciting the Divisions of the several Quarters of the Earth, the Kingdoms in each Quarter, and their Boundaries, Chief Towns, Religious Professions, Governments, Produce, Manufactures, Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes; with the Net Revenue, Number of Inhabitants, and square Miles of the principal States in Europe, &c.

In the Article of Chief Towns, the first, in Order, is the Metropolis; and those marked in Italics, are Sea-ports and Harbours.

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[1]

The EARTH, DAY, NIGHT, &c.

This Globe which we inhabit is one of the seven Planets which, at different Periods, perform their Revolutions round their common Centre the Sun.

During the Earth's Course round the Sun, which it performs in a Year, it turns round on its Axis 365 Times; by this Means every Part of its Surface is alternately turned into Sunshine and Shadow, or in other Words, into Day and Night.

From the Rotundity of the Earth, the Sun darts his Rays direct on the Heads of some, while on others he shoots his Beams very obliquely: hence the polar Regions are rendered uninhabitable through extreme Cold.



ATTRACTION.

It seems to be an universal Law in Creation that Bodies have a mutual Attraction towards each other; the Cau^t is inexplicable from any Enquiries in Natural Philosophy, and is only resolvable into the Will of the Creator, whose Works we may contemplate with Wonder, but the least of which we never can fully comprehend.

The Earth, from its immense Size, being near 25,000 Miles in Circumference, keeps attached to itself Animals and other loose Bodies to its Surface, the Waters of the Sea, the Atmosphere, the light Clouds floating therein.

Bodies are said to fall or descend, when they approach or are attracted to the Earth; to rise, when they recede from it: this holds with our Antipodes, or those whose Feet, on the opposite Part of the Globe are directly opposed to ours: it holds in all the different Parts of the World; so that Up and Down are only relative Terms, the Up of one Place being the Down of another.

CAUSE OF THE SEASONS.

Adopting, however, for Illustration's Sake, in describing the Seasons, the Idea of the North Pole being the uppermost Part of the Earth; it may be said that our Globe alternately ascends and descends in the Course of its annual Orbit round the Sun.—At the Time of our Midwinter the Globe is in this Respect at its Height, we have but a low Mid-day Sun, and the People at the North Pole have none at all—from our Winter till Midsummer it continually falls to the South, gives us an ascending Noon-day Sun; and, in Midsummer continual Day to the People near the Arctic Pole, while the South Pole is in its Turn involved in continual Shade.

To express this technically—the Axis of the Earth is not perpendicular but oblique to the Plane of its Orbit.

MOON AND TIDES.

The Moon accompanies the Earth through its annual Course, at the same Time moving round it in an Orbit, as the Earth moves round the Sun; this produces those various Phases or Appearances observable in the Moon.

It is full Moon, when, the Earth being between the Sun and the Moon, we see all the enlightened Part of the Moon; if it be directly between, the Moon is in Shade, and it is a Lunar Eclipse— It is Change, when, the Moon being between us and the Sun, its enlightened Part is turned from us; if directly between, it makes a Solar Eclipse— It is Half-Moon, when the Moon being in the Quadratures, as the Astronomers call it, or half Way between the two other Positions, we see but half the enlightened Part.

The Attraction of the Moon draws up the Water of the Ocean underneath it into a Swell, this is the Full Tide; on the opposite Side of the Earth there is a similar Tide thrown up by the Centrifugal Force; the intervening Depressions are the Ebb Tides. The Sun also produces Tides in a similar Way, but these are so faint, from the immense Distance of the Sun, that they are only noticed as they affect the Lunar Ones. At the Time of Full and Change the Solar and Lunar Swells fall in with each other and produce Spring Tides; at the Time of Half-Moon they counteract each other's Force and we have only Neap Tides.

ECLIPTIC AND ZODIAC.

To imagine that the Earth stands still, and that the Sun rises and falls, is a false Idea, however consonant to the Perception of our Senses, and as romantic as the Notion that Houses, Trees, &c. upon Land are moving past us when we sail in a Vessel along the Shore.

While our Earth annually performs an Orbit round the Sun, the Latter appears to describe a Circle, in the Heavens, and we seem to stand still; this Circle is called the Ecliptic. The Zodiac is the same imaginary Kind of Circle, but extended to a considerable Breadth on each Side of the Ecliptic including the Paths of all the Planets.

The Ancients divided the Zodiac into 12 Parts, and imagined or contrived certain Signs in each Division. Their Names and Characters are, as follow:

Northern Signs.

- ♈ Aries.
- ♉ Taurus.
- ♊ Gemini.
- ♋ Cancer.
- ♌ Leo.
- ♍ Virgo.

Southern Signs.

- ♎ Libra.
- ♏ Scorpio.
- ♐ Sagittarius.
- ♑ Capricornus.
- ♒ Aquarius.
- ♓ Pisces.

DEFINITIONS OF CIRCLES, &c.

Astronomers have considered the starry Heavens as a Sphere, with our Earth in the Centre: this is the Appearance they make to our Senses. They have divided the celestial and terrestrial Spheres, by great and less Circles: Great Circles are those which divide the Sphere equally; less Circles are those which divide it unequally.

Great Circles.

The Ecliptic.

The Equator. -

Circles of Longitude and

Meridians.

The Horizon.

Azimuths.

Less Circles.

Parallels of Latitude
and Declination.

Tropics.

Polar Circles.

Almicanters or Paral-
lels of Altitude.

The Equator divides the Sphere into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The Latitude of a Place upon Earth, and the Declination of an heavenly Object as a Star or Planet are their Distances from the Equator. The Tropics are Parallels of Latitude or Declination near $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees from the Equator: the Tropics bound the Ecliptic in the Heavens, and on Earth the Torrid Zone. The Polar Circles are the same Distance from the Poles as the Tropics are from the Equator. On Earth the Temperate Zones lie between the Polar Circles and Tropics, the Frigid Zones lie within the Polar Circles.

DEFINITIONS OF CIRCLES, &c.

Meridians are indefinite in Number; their Planes intersect that of the Equator at right Angles.

The Longitude of a Place upon Earth and the right Ascension of an heavenly Object are their Distances from a certain Meridian. Circles of Longitude in the Heavens are indefinite in Number; their Planes intersect that of the Ecliptic at right Angles. The Latitude of any heavenly Object is its Distance from the Ecliptic; the Longitude its Distance from that Circle of Longitude, which passes through the first Point of Aries.

The Horizon is that Circle which bounds our Sight, or it is the Termination of what is visible to us of the Sky, when on the Sea or an extensive level Plane. In Mathematics the Plane of the Horizon is considered as passing through the Centre of the Earth. The Point directly over our Heads is the Zenith, and that directly opposite to it in the Heavens is the Nadir; these Points are the Poles of the Horizon. The Azimuths or vertical Circles pass through the Zenith and Nadir and cut the Horizon at right Angles. The Altitude of an heavenly Object is its Distance from the Horizon; and a Circle passing through it parallel to the Horizon is an Almicanter or Parallel of Altitude.

LAND AND WATER.

A Continent is a large Tract of Land not separated by the Sea; as Europe, Asia, &c.—An Ocean is a vast Collection of Water not separated by Land; as the Atlantic, and Pacific, &c.—A Sea is a smaller Collection of Water communicating with the Ocean; as the Mediterranean, the Baltic—An Island is a Tract of Land surrounded by Water; as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.—A Lake is Water surrounded by Land; as the Lake of Geneva—A Cape or Promontory is a Point of Land running far into the Sea; as the Cape of Good Hope—A Bay is a Part of the Ocean running far into the Land; as the Bay of Biscay—A Peninsula is Land almost surrounded with Water; as the Morea—A Gulph is a Part of the Sea almost surrounded with Land; as the Gulph of Venice—An Isthmus is the narrow Part of Land which joins the Peninsula to any Country; as the Isthmus of Suez—A Straight is a narrow Passage from one Sea to another; as the Straight of Gibraltar. [9]

S O L A R S Y S T E M.

The Names and Characters by which Astronomers express the Planets are, as follow in Order from the Sun.

♿	♀	⊕	♂
Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars.
♃	♄	Georgian Planet.	
Jupiter.	Saturn.		

The Planets are attracted by the Sun and would be drawn into it and consumed, were it not from an Impulse they have received, which tends to throw them off in a right Line; by the Combination of these two Forces (the Centripetal or Centre-seeking and the Centrifugal or Centre-flying) they are preserved in their Orbits.

A familiar Representation of these Principles and Effects is at once obtained by fastening a Ball to the End of a String and swinging it round in a Circle—while it is the Inclination of the Ball to fly off in a Line, the String, like Attraction, holds it in and makes it describe a Circle.

The three outer Planets have each of them several Satellites or Moons accompanying them.—The Comets of our System are supposed to be 21 in Number, they are found to be under the same Laws with the Planets, but their Orbits are very eccentric.

STARRY HEAVENS.

Miles.

The Moon is distant from the Earth 240,000

The Earth from the Sun - - 95,000,000

The lately discovered Planet near 1,710,000,000

And the Comets wander so far beyond the most distant Planet of our System, that we quite lose sight of them till they return nearer to the Sun, but far, inconceivably far, beyond the utmost Verge of our magnificent System, where the Moon and Planets fail to cast their borrowed Light, and the Sun himself dwindles to a Point, shine the innumerable Multitudes of Stars; so unbounded is Creation. The Stars have been supposed to be each of them a Sun, with its System of habitable Worlds moving round it, and from our little World 30,000 of them have been discovered.

It is computed, that our solar System is distant from the fixed Stars 20,000,000,000 Semidiameters of the Earth; that if a Bullet should come from the nearest fixed Star, with the same Velocity it hath when discharged from a Cannon, it would be 700,000 Years in coming to the Earth. Well indeed may it be said, that the human Understanding is bewildered in the Contemplation of the Wonders of the Firmament; that the giddy Fancy turns round, and is entirely lost and sunk in the Abyss of Creation.

THE WORLD,

Is divided by Geographers into four Parts; Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The OCEAN, with which it is encompassed, is divided into five principal Parts; the Atlantic, having Europe and Africa, E. and America W. the Pacific between Asia and America; the Eastern or Indian, which washes the Eastern Coast of Africa, and the Shores of Asiatic India; the Northern, through which the Passage to the Pacific has been attempted from Europe in vain, and the Southern, which is blocked up with Ice in still lower Latitudes. The Seas are more than three or near four times the extent of the Land, and, of the most extensive Quarters of the World we know little more than the Coasts. The four Quarters of the Globe are computed to bear nearly the following Proportion to each other. If Europe be 1, then Africa will be 3, and Asia and America more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ each.

E U R O P E

Lat. from 36° to 72° N. Long from 10 to 65° E.

Bounded N. by North. Ocean; S. by Mediterranean; E. by Asia; W. by the Atlantic. It contains the following Countries on the Continent: Denmark and Norway, Sweden, Russia. Austrian and French Netherlands, United Provinces, Germany, Bohemia, Prussia, Poland, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Turkey in Europe.—Principal Islands: Great Britain and Ireland in the Atlantic; Iceland in the Northern Ocean; Zealand and Funen in the Baltic; Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Candia, and the Archipelago Isles in the Mediterranean.

Net Revenue of the Kingdoms, &c. of Europe.

	£.		£.
Great Britain	- 16,100,000	Holland	- 3,937,500
Ireland	- 1,060,000	Russia	- 6,537,500
France	- 18,000,000	Denmark & Nor.	- 1,636,875
Spain,	- 5,625,000	Sweden	- 1,012,500
Germany	- 19,000,000	Portugal	- 2,812,500
Austria	- 11,125,000	Two Sicilies	- 1,000,000
Prussia	- 3,850,000	Sardinia	- 1,062,500
Palat. of Rhine	- 1,031,250	Pope's State	- 800,000
Elect. of Bavaria	- 1,150,000	Repub. of Venice	- 1,125,000
Elect. of Saxony	- 820,000	Poland & Lithuan.	- 420,000
Elect. of Hanover	- 820,000	Turkish Empire	- 6,000,000

The Chief SEAS in EUROPE are

The White Sea, N. W. of Russia.

The Gulph of Bothnia, N. E. of Sweden

The Gulph of Finland, between Sweden
and Russia.

The Baltic, N. of Germany.

The German Sea, E. of England.

The English Channel, between England
and France.

The Irish (or St. George's) Channel, be-
tween England and Ireland.

The Bay of Biscay, N. of Spain.

The Euxine, or Black Sea ; and the Sea of
Asoph, between Europe and Asia.

The Gulph of Venice, between Italy and
Turkey in Europe.

The Mediterranean, S. of Europe. [14]

RIVERS in EUROPE.

I. The Shannon rises in Lough-Allen, and coursing 170 Miles, dividing Leinster and Connaught, runs thro' Munster into the Atlantic.

II. The Thames (composed of the Tame and the Isis, the latter of which rises in Gloucestershire, runs through Oxford, and meets the Tame at Dorchester) passes by Reading to London, and falls into the German Sea.

III. The Severn rises in Montgomeryshire, runs through Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

IV. The Trent rises in Staffordshire, and falls into the German Sea.

V. The Forth rises in Monteith, and passing by Stirling, forms the Frith of Forth, and falls into the German Sea.

VI. The Dwina rises in the E. of Russia, and falls into the White Sea at Archangel.

RIVERS in EUROPE.

VII, and VIII. The Wolga and the Don rise about the Middle of Russia; the former runs into the Caspian, the latter into the Black Sea.

IX. The Danube rises in Swabia, runs through Vienna, Presburg, Buda, and Turkey, and falls into the Black Sea.

X. The Rhine rises in Switzerland, runs through Germany, and the Netherlands, and falls into the German Sea.

XI. The Elbe rises in Silesia, passes through Upper and Lower Saxony, by Dresden and Hamburg, and falls into the German Sea.

XII. The Oder rises in the Crapac Mountains, takes in its Course Breslau, Frankfort, and Stetin, and falls into the Baltic.

XIII. The Vistula or Weisell rises S. of Silesia, passes through Cracow and Warsaw, and falls into the Baltic.

RIVERS in EUROPE.

XIV. The Nieper rises in Russia, runs S. by the Confines of Poland, through Little Tartary into the Black Sea.

XV. The Rhone rises in Switzerland, passes through the Lake of Geneva, Lions, &c. and falls into the Mediterranean.

XVI. The Loire rises in the Cevennes, runs through Orleanois, Lionois, &c. and falls into the Bay of Biscay.

XVII. The Seine rises in Burgundy, runs through Paris, and falls into the English Channel.

XVIII. The Tagus or Tajo rises on the Confines of Arragon, and passing by Toledo, runs W. from thence through Portugal to Lisbon, and falls into the Atlantic.

XIX. The Tiber rises in the Appennines, passes through Rome, and falls into the Mediterranean.

XX. The Po rises in Piedmont, passes by Turin, and runs E. into the Gulph of Venice.

E N G L A N D.

Boundaries.—N. Scotland ; S. British Channel ; E. German Sea ; W. St. George's Channel.

Divisions.—Forty English, and twelve Welch Counties.

Chief Towns.—*London, Bristol, York, Bath, Liverpool, Manchester, Norwich, Birmingham, Newcastle, Hull, Yarmouth, Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Whitehaven.*

Religion.—Protestant.

Government { King George the Third.
 { British Lords and Commons.

Universities.—Oxford and Cambridge.

Produce and Manufactures.—Corn, cattle, wool, tin, lead, saffron, woad, coal, beer, cyder, salt.—Woollen, cotton, silk, hardware, porcelain.

Mountains.—The Peak of Derbyshire, Skiddaw, Pendle, Wrekin, Malvern, with Snowden and Plinlimmon in Wales.

Rivers. Thames, Medway, Severn, Trent. [18

S C O T L A N D.

Bound.—N. The Atlantic; S. England; E. the German Sea; W. the Atlantic.

Div.—The Highlands, and the Lowlands, or thirty-three Counties; the Orkney, Shetland, and Hebrides or Western Isles.

C. Towns.—Edinburgh, *Leith, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dunbar, Dundee, Paisley, Dumfries, Inverness, St. Andrews, Sterling.*

Rel.—Protestant.

Gov.—As in England, to which it is united, except in Matters of private Right.

Univ.—Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Aberdeen.

Prod. and Man.—Lead, cattle, fish.—Linen, iron.

Moun.—Grampian, Pentland, Lammermuir, Cheviot, Scruif-Fell,

Rivers.—Forth, Clyde, Tay, Tweed, Spey.

Lakes.—Loth-Tay, Loch-Nefs, Loch-Lomond.

I R E L A N D.

Bound.—N. S. and W. the Atlantic ; E. St. George's Channel.

Div.—Four Provinces ; Leinster, containing twelve Counties ; Ulster, nine ; Connaught, five ; Munster, six.

C. Towns.—*Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford, Limerick, Newry, Kilkenny, Galway, Londonderry, Drogheda, Wexford, Sligo, Armagh, Strabane, Lisburn, Coleraine, Athlone, Clonmel, Ennis, Tralee, Tuam, Roscommon, Castlebar, Cashel, Tipperary.*

Rel.—Protestant, and Romish.

Gov. { King George the Third.
 { Irish Lords and Commons.

Univ.—Dublin.

Prod. and Man.—Cattle, corn, wool, beef, pork, butter, hides, tallow.—Linen.

Moun.—Those of Mourne and Iveagh in the County of Down, particularly Slieve Donard.

Rivers.—Shannon, Barrow, Bann, Boyne, Liffey, Nore, Suir, Lee.

Lakes.—Lough-Neagh, Lough-Earn, Lough-Rea, Lough-Derg, Lough-Corrib, and the beautiful Lake of Killarney.

D E N M A R K.

Boun.—N. The Scaggerac; S. Germany, and the Baltic; E. the Sound; W. the German Sea.

Div.—Seven Governments, viz. The Isles of Zealand and Bornholm, Fiana and Langland, Laland and Falster. And in Jutland, Staalburgh, Wiburgh, Staarhus, and the Dutchy of Sleswick.

C. Towns.—*Copenhagen, Elsinore, Aalborg, Wiburg.*

Rel.—Lutheran,

Gov.—Absolute Monarchy. (Christian VII.)

Univ.—Copenhagen, and Kiel.

Prod. and Man.—Cattle, fish, pitch, tar, timber, iron.—Silk, linen, wool, iron.

Moun.—Jutland is in general Mountainous.

Riv.—Eyder, the southern Boundary of Jutland.

N O R W A Y.

Bound.—N. The Northern Ocean; S. Scag-
gerac; E. Sweden; W. the Atlantic.

Div.—Four Governments, viz. Drontheim and
Bergen in the North; Christiana and Chris-
tianland in the South; Iceland, Danish
Holstein in Lower Saxony. Oldenburgh,
and Delmenhurst in Westphalia, and the
Ferro Islands.

C. Towns.—*Bergen, Christiana, Drontheim,*
Kongsberg.

Rel.—Lutheran; there are many Pagans in
Finmark.

Gov.—Viceroy from Denmark. (Christian
VII.)

Prod. and Man.—Timber, pitch, tar, fish,
valuable firs, silver, lead, iron, copper,
and marble.

Moun.—Langfield, and Dofresfield supposed
to be the highest Mountain in Europe.

Riv.—Glammer.

Lakes.—Numerous, and abounding with fish
Mios, Spersdillen, &c. [21]

S W E D E N.

Boun.—N. Norwegian Lapland; S. the Baltic; E. Russia; W. Norway.

Div.—Swedish Lapland, Nordland, Finland, Sweden Proper, Gothland, and the Swedish Isles.

C. Towns.—*Stockholm, Gottenburgh, Upsal, Abo, Calmar, Wisby.*

Rel.—Lutheran.

Gov.—Lately changed from a very limited to an absolute Monarchy. (Gustavus III.)

Univ.—Upsal, Abo, Lunden.

Prod. and Man.—Timber, naval stores, peltry, fish, flax and hemp.—Iron and copper mines, and works.

Moun.—The Dofrian, Amberg in East Gothland, &c.—The Country is very mountainous.

Riv.—Dal-Elbe, Motala, Torno.

Lakes.—Maler, Hielmer, Wener, Wetter.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Boun.—N. Northern Ocean; S. Poland, and Little Tartary; E. Tartary; W. Sweden, the Baltic, and Poland.

Div.—Uncertain: Some of its chief Provinces are Archangel, Moscow, Belgorod, Novogorod, Don Cossacks, Ukrain Cossacks; Livonia, Ingria, and Part of Finland conquered from Sweden.

C. Towns.—*Petersburgh, Moscow, Riga, Archangel, Novogorod, Revel, Narva.*

Rel.—The Greek Church.

Gov.—The Empress, despotic. (Catherine II.)

Univ.—Moscow, Peterburgh.

Prod. and Man.—Timber, furs, and peltry, iron, copper, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, isinglass, honey, wax, caviar, linseed and oil, potash.—Linen, sail-cloth, leather.

Moun.—The Zimnopoias, or Riphean.

Riv.—Wolga, Don, Dwina, Nieper.

Lakes.—Ladoga, Onega, Peipus, Ilmen. [24]

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH NETHERLANDS.

Boun.—N. The United Provinces; S. France; E. Germany; W. the English Channel.

Div.—Ten Provinces; Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Limburg, Artois, Cambresis, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg.

C. Towns.—*Austrian*; Brussels, Tournay, Antwerp, Ghent, *Ostend*, Bruges: *French*; Lille, *Dunkirk*, Arras, St. Omer.

Rel.—Romish.

Govern.—Mostly subject to Germany and France.

Univ.—Louvain, Doway, St. Omer.

Prod. and Man.—Corn, cattle, flax, butter, cheese.—Linen, and lace.

Riv.—Maese, Scheld, Lis, Sambre, Demer.

The SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

Bound.—N. The German Sea; S. the other Netherlands; E. Germany; W. the German Sea.

Div.—Seven Provinces; Holland, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Utrecht, Gelderland with Zutphen, Zealand.

C. Towns.—*Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Hague, Haerlem, Flushing.*

Rel.—Calvinism, with a general Toleration.

Gov.—Republic. (Wm. V.) Stadtholder.

Univ.—Five; Leyden, Groningen, Utrecht, Haerderwicke, Franeker.

Prod. and Man.—Pasture, butter and cheese.
—Potteries, linen, paper, woollen, cotton, silk, &c.

Riv.—Rhine, Maese, Scheld, Vecht.

Lake.—Haerlem.

G E R M A N Y.

Bound.—N. The German Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; S. Switzerland, and the Alps; E. Poland, and Hungary; W. the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland.

Div.—Nine Circles; Westphalia, Lower Saxony, and Upper Saxony in the North; Franconia, Lower Rhine, and Upper Rhine, in the Middle; Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria in the South.

C. Town — Vienna.

Rel.—Protestant, and Romish.

Gov.—There are about 300 Princes, each of which is arbitrary in his own State; and these confederated form the Empire, the Head of which is elective. (Joseph II.)

Univ.—Vienna, Gottingen, Hall, &c. 36.

Prod. and Man.—Minerals of all kinds, corn, cattle, timber, pitch and tar, hides, hemp and flax, saffron, wine, salt.—Linen, lace, wool, silk, cotton, hardware, toys, porcelain.

Moun.—Alps, between Germany and Italy.

Riv.—Danube, Rhine, Main, Elbe, Oder, Weser.—Lake: Constance.

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WESTPHALIA, LOWER SAXONY and UPPER SAXONY.

Div.—Westphalia contains the Bishoprics of Munster, Osnaburgh, and Liege; the Principality of Minden subject to Prussia, &c. Lower Saxony, the Duchies of Mecklenburg, and Brunswic; Holstein, subject to its Duke, and the King of Denmark; Magdeburg, to Prussia; Hanover, to Great-Britain. Upper Saxony contains Swedish and Prussian Pomerania; Brandenburg subject to Prussia; Saxony Proper, to its Elector, &c.

C. Towns.—In Westphalia, Munster, Liege, and the Imperial Cities of Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne. Lower Saxony, *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, and *Bremen*, Imperial Cities; Magdeburg, Hanover. Upper Saxony, *Berlin*, *Strassund*, *Stetin*, *Potsdam*, and *Francfort* on the Oder, subject to Prussia, *Dresden*, *Leipfic*, *Meissen*, *Freyberg*, to the Elector of Saxony.—Rel. Protestant, and Romish.

Riv.—In Westphalia, Maese, Rhine, Weser, Embs. Lower Saxony, Elbe, Weser, Aller. Upper Saxony, Elbe and Oder. [28]

FRANCONIA, LOWER RHINE, AND UPPER RHINE.

Div.—Franconia contains the Bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurzburg, Eichstadt, &c. Lower Rhine, Part of the Electorates of Cologne, Mentz, and Triers; the States of the Elector Palatine, the Duke of Arcomberg, Prince of Taxis, &c. Upper Rhine, the Bishoprics of Worms, and Spire; the Landgravates of Hesse, and Deux-Ponts; the Principalities of the House of Nassau, &c.

C. Towns.—In Franconia, Nureburg, an Imperial City. Lower Rhine, Mentz, and Triers. Upper Rhine, the Imperial Cities of Francfort on the Main, Worms, and Spire.

Rel.—Romish and Protestant.

Riv.—In Franconia, Main. Lower Rhine, Rhine, and Main. Upper Rhine, Rhine, and Moselle.

SWABIA, BAVARIA, AND AUSTRIA.

Div.—Swabia contains the Dutchy of Wurtemberg, the Marquisates of Baden, &c. Bavaria, the Electorate of Bavaria, the Archbishopric of Salzburg, &c. Austria, the Archdutchy of Austria, the Dutchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Goritia, County of Tyrol, and the Bishoprics of Brixen and Trent, all subject to the House of Austria.

C. Towns.—In Swabia, the Imperial Cities of Augsburg and Ulm. Bavaria, Munich, Salzburg, Amberg, and Ratisbon an Imperial City. Austria, Vienna.

Rel.—In Swabia and Bavaria, mixed. Austria, Romish.

Riv.—Danube in all. In Swabia, Rhine, and Neckar. Bavaria, Inn. Austria, Drave.

B O H E M I A.

Boun.—N. Upper Saxony; S. Austria, and Bavaria; E. Poland, and Hungary; W. Upper Saxony, and Bavaria.

Div.—Bohemia Proper, Silesia, and Moravia.

C. Towns.—Prague; Olmutz and Brin in Moravia; Breslau, the Capital of Silesia.

Rel.—Romish, Protestant, and Moravian.

Gov.—Silesia is now annexed to the Prussian Dominions; the Rest belongs chiefly to the House of Austria. (Joseph II.)

Univ.—Prague, Olmutz, Breslau.

Prod. and Man.—Cattle, silver, copper, tin, iron, quicksilver, alum, sulphur, corn, wine, flax, hops, madder.—Linen, lawns, hardware.

Moun.—The Riesengebirge divide Silesia from Bohemia, and the Mährische-gebirge separate it from Moravia, both called the Sudet Mountains.

Riv.—Elbe and Mulda in Bohemia Proper; Oder in Silesia.

P R U S S I A.

Boun.—N. The Baltic; S. Poland; E. Lithuania, and Samogitia; W. Prussian Pomerania.

Div.—Ducal Prussia, or the Kingdom of Prussia; and Polish or Regal Prussia.

C. Towns.—*Koningberg*; *Dantzic*, *Thorn*, *Elbing*, and *Culm*, free Cities under the Protection of Poland, lately seized by the King of Prussia,

Rel.—Protestant.

Gov.—Absolute Monarchy. (Frederick III.)

Univ.—Koningberg.

Prod. and Man.—Corn, hemp, and flax with their seeds, amber, pot-ashes, timber, naval stores.—Silk, woollen, linen, lace, glass, iron, paper.

Riv.—Vistula, or Weisel, Memel, Pregel.

P O L A N D.

Boun.—N. Ruffia, and Pruffia; S. Hungary,
and Turkey; E. Ruffia; W. Germany.

Div.—Undetermined.

C. Towns.—Warfaw, Cracow, Wilna.

Rel.—Romifh and Proteftant.

Gov.—Elective Monarchy. The lower Ranks
are in a State of Vaffalage. (Staniflaus III.)

Univ.—Cracow, Pofen and Wilna.

Prod. and Man.—Corn, cattle, filver, timber,
flax, hemp, linfeed, leather, falt, pot-afh.

Moun.—The Crapac, which feperate it from
Hungary.

Riv.—Weifel, Niefter, Nieper, Dwina, Bog.
[33]

P R U S S I A.

Boun.—N. The Baltic; S. Poland; E. Lithuania, and Samogitia; W. Prussian Pomerania.

Div.—Ducal Prussia, or the Kingdom of Prussia; and Polish or Regal Prussia.

C. Towns.—*Koningberg*; *Dantzic*, *Thorn*, *Elbing*, and *Culm*, free Cities under the Protection of Poland, lately seized by the King of Prussia,

Rel.—Protestant.

Gov.—Absolute Monarchy. (Frederick III.)

Univ.—Koningberg.

Prod. and Man.—Corn, hemp, and flax with their seeds, amber, pot-ashes, timber, naval stores.—Silk, woollen, linen, lace, glass, iron, paper.

Riv.—Vistula, or Weisel, Memel, Pregel.

P O L A N D.

Boun.—N. Russia, and Prussia; S. Hungary,
and Turkey; E. Russia; W. Germany.

Div.—Undetermined.

C. Towns.—Warsaw, Cracow, Wilna.

Rel.—Romish and Protestant.

Gov.—Elective Monarchy. The lower Ranks
are in a State of Vassalage. (Stanislaus III.)

Univ.—Cracow, Posen and Wilna.

Prod. and Man.—Corn, cattle, silver, timber,
flax, hemp, linseed, leather, salt, pot-ash.

Moun.—The Crapac, which separate it from
Hungary.

Riv.—Weisel, Niester, Nieper, Dwina, Bog.
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F R A N C E.

Bound.—N. British Channel, and the Netherlands; S. the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees; E. Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; W. Bay of Biscay.

Div.—Fifteen Provinces, viz. Bretany, Normandy, Champagne, Isle of France, Picardy, Lorraine and Alsace, in the North; Orleanois, Lionois, and Burgundy including Franche Compte in the Middle; Gascony, Guienne, Languedoc, Dauphine, and Provence towards the South. There are several other Divisions.

C. Towns.—Paris, Lyons, Orleans, *Marseilles*, Toulouse, *Bordeaux*, *Calais*, *Rouen*, *Brest*, *Rochelle*, *Havre-de-grace*, *Toulon*.

Rel.—Romish.

Gov.—Limited Monarchy. (Lewis XVI.)

Univ.—Paris, Rheims.

Prod. and Man.—Corn, wine, oil, fruits, flax, hemp, salt, saltpetre—Tapestry, lace, glass, paper, silk, woollen, linen, iron.

Moun.—Alps, Pyrenees, Vauge, Cevennes, Der, Jura.

Riv.—Loire, Seine, Rhone, Garonne. [34]

S W I T Z E R L A N D.

Boun.—N. Germany, and France; S. Italy;
E. Germany; W. France.

Div.—Thirteen Cantons, viz. Bern, Zurich,
Basil, Schaffhausen, which are Protestant;
Lucern, Underwald, Uri, Switz, Friburg,
Zug, Solothurn, which are Romish; Ap-
penzel, and Glaris, whose Religion is mixed.

C. Towns.—Bern, Basil, Zurich.

Rel.—Romish, and Protestant.

Gov.—Every Canton is a small Republic,
and being united with the Grisons, the City
of Geneva and some other little States,
form a Confederacy.

Univ.—Basil, Bern, Lausanne, and Zurich,
Geneva an Ally of Switzerland.

Prod. and Man.—Horses, black cattle, but-
ter, cheese.—Linen, cotton, silk, silk-ferret,
lace, clock and watch making.

Moun.—The Alps, St. Gotthard in Uri.

Riv.—Rhine, Rhone, Aar.

Lakes.—Geneva, Constance, Zurich, Lucern,
Neuenburg.

H U N G A R Y.

Boun.—N. Poland ; S. Slavonia ; E. Transylvania, and Walachia ; W. Germany.

Div.—Upper and Lower Hungary, N. B. Transylvania, Slavonia, and Croatia lie between Hungary and Turkey in Europe and are nominally subject to these two Powers, but their Divisions are uncertain.

C. Towns.—Presburgh, Buda, Tokay.

Rel.—Romish, Protestant, and the Greek Church.

Gov.—Limited Monarchy ; now united to the House of Austria. (Joseph II.)

Univ.—Buda.

Prod. and Man.—Metals of all sorts, corn, cattle, wine, oil, wool, leather, tallow, wax.—Copper and hardware.

Moun.—The Crapac, sometimes called the Carpathian.

Riv.—Danube, Drave, Meresh, Teys.

Lake.—Platton or Balaton.

P O R T U G A L.

Boun.—N. and E. Spain; S. and W. the Atlantic.

Div.—Six Provinces; Entre-Duero-e Minho, Tralos-Montes, Beira, Esfremadura, Alentejo, Algarve.

C. Towns.—*Lisbon, Oporto, Faro, Aveiro, Coimbra.*

Rel.—Romish.

Gov.—Absolute Monarchy. (Maria.)

Univ.—Evora, Coimbra.

Prod. and Man.—Wine, oil, honey, wax, salt, saltpetre, oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, almonds, chefnuts, &c. silk.—Silk and woollen.

Moun.—The Country is in general mountainous: the Rock of Lisbon.

Riv.—Douro, Tajo, Guadiana.

[37]

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Moun.—The Country is in general mountainous: the Rock of Lisbon.

Riv.—Douro, Tajo, Guadiana.

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S P A I N.

Boun.—N. The Pyrenees, and Bay of Biscay; S. Straits of Gibraltar; E. the Mediterranean; W. Portugal.

Div.—Fourteen Provinces, (with the Islands of Majorca and Ivica) viz. Galicia, Asturias, Biscay, Navarre, Arragon, Leon, Old Castile, New Castile, Valencia, Catalonia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Granada, Murcia.

C. Towns.—Madrid, *Seville, Barcelona, Cadiz*, Grenada, Leon, Toledo, Saragossa, Valladolid, *Gibraltar*, (British) *Málaga, Alicant, Carthagera, Bilboa, St. Sebastian*.

Rel.—Romish.

Gov.—Absolute Monarchy. (Charles IV.)

Univ.—Salamanca, Compostella, &c. 24.

Prod. and Man.—Fruits as in Portugal, but of superior excellence, wines, oil, silk, wool, iron, quicksilver, potash, horses. Silk, wool, soap.

Moun.—The Pyrenees, the Cantabrian, Pyrene de Midi, Calpe near Gibraltar.

Riv.—Douro, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquivir or Turio, Minho, Ebro.

ITALY AND ITS ISLANDS.

Boun.—N. The Alps; S. the Mediterranean;
E. the Gulph of Venice; W. France and
the Mediterranean.

Div.—To Joseph II. Emp. of Germany belong
Milan, Mantua, and Mirandola. To Vic-
tor Amad. II. King of Sardinia, Sardinia,
Savoy, Montferrat, Allesandria, Oneglia,
Piedmont. To Ferdinand IV. King of Na-
ples, Naples and Sicily. To Pius VI. Pope,
the States of the Roman See. To Leopold,
Tuscany. To Ferdinand, Parma, Modena,
Piombino, Monaco. To Lewis XVI.
Corsica. It contains also the Republics
of Venice, Lucca, St. Marino, and Genoa.

C. Towns.—Rome, *Venice*, Milan, *Palermo*.
Messina, Naples, Turin, Florence, *Genoa*,
Padua, Bologna, *Leghorn*, *Ancona*, Loretto,
Verona, *Civita Vecchia*.—Rel. Romish.

Univ.—Rome, Venice, Padua,

Prod. and Man.—Corn, wine, cattle, cheese,
fruits, rice, silk, oil.—Silks, velvets, wool.

Moun.—Alps, Apenines, *Ætna*, *Vesuvius*.

Riv.—Po, Adige, Arno, and Tiber.

Lakes.—Laco Maggiore, Laco di Garda.[39]

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Boun.—N. Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia;
S. the Mediterranean; E. the Archipelago, the Hellespont, and the Black Sea;
W. the Venetian Territories, and the Mediterranean.

Div.—Budziac Tartary, Little Tartary, and Crim Tartary; Walachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, N. of the Danube; Dalmatia, Bosnia Servia, Bulgaria, S. of the Danube; Romania; Greece.

C. Towns.—*Constantinople*, Adrianople, *Salonichi*, *Lepanto*, Athens, Belgrade, *Oczakow*, *Precop*, *Cassa*, *Cherson*.

Rel.—Mahometan, and Greek Church.

Gov.—Grand Seignior, absolute. (Selim III.)

Prod. and Man.—Corn, fruits, gums, drugs, olives, cotton, silk, coloured leather, marble.

Moun.—Athos, Pindus, Pelion, Parnassus, &c. in Greece; Rhodope, Ismarus, and Hæmus in Romania; the Scardian or Balkan, N. of Macedonia.

Riv.—Danube, Saave, Niester, Nieper. [40]

A S I A

Lat. from the Æquator to 80° N. Long. from 25 to 180 E.

Is bounded N by the Northern Ocean; S. the Indian; E. the Pacific; W. Europe, and the Red Sea.

It contains the following Countries on the Continent.

Great Tartary, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, India, W. of the Ganges, India, E. of the Ganges, and China.

Its principal Islands are,

Cyprus in the Levant; Bombay, Goa, the Maldives, Ceylon, the Sunda Isles, viz. Sumatra, Java, and Borneo in the Indian Ocean; Celebes, the Banda or Nutmeg, the Molucca or Clove: the Philippine, Corralines, Pelew, Mindanao, Manilla, &c. Formosa, the Japanese, the Jesso, the Kurile, the Sandwich, Society, Friendly and many other lately discovered Isles in the Pacific, and those in the Sea of Kamschatka. [41]

The Chief SEAS in ASIA are

The Levant, or eastern Part of the Mediterranean; the Caspian, N. of Persia; the Gulph of Persia and Ormus, S. of Persia; the Bay of Bengal; the Bay of Siam; the Gulph of Cochin China; the Yellow Sea N. E. of China; the Sea of Korea; the Sea of Kamschatka.

Its Principal RIVERS are,

I. and II. The Oby and Jenisca, which rise in Calmuc Tartary, and fall into the Northern Ocean.

III. The Euphrates, which rises near Erzerum, divides Turcomania from Natolia; Diarbec from Syria and Arabia, passes thro Eyraca Arabic by Bassora, and falls into the Persian Gulph.

IV. The Tygris, which rises in Turcomania, divides Diarbec from Curdistan, and passing by Bagdat joins the Euphrates in Eyraca Arabic.

V. and VI. The Ganges and Indus rise in the Naugracut Mountains, and running S. thro Indostan, the former falls into the Bay of Bengal, the latter into the Indian Ocean. [42]

G R E A T T A R T A R Y .

Bound.—N. The Northern Ocean; S. the Caspian Sea, Persia, India, and China; E. the Pacific; W. Russia in Europe.

Div.—Russian Tartary, containing Circassia, Astracan, Casan, and Siberia; Independent Tartary, divided into Calmuc and Ussuc, Indian or Tibet; and Chinese or Mongal.

C. Towns respectively.—*Astracan*, and *Tobolski*; *Samarcand*; *Tibet*; *Chynian*.

Rel.—Christian, Pagan, and Mahometan.

Gov.—The Empress of Russia;—the Cham, Emperor of China;—the Great Mogul.—Independent.

Prod. and man.—Gold, silver, copper, furs, fish, drugs.

Moun.—Caucasus S. of Circassia, *Zimno*, *Poyas* between Russia and Siberia.

Riv.—*Wolga*, *Tobol*, *Oby*, *Irtis*, *Jenisca*, *Lena*, *Amour*.

Lakes.—*Aral*, *Baikal*, *Balkasi*.

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TURKEY IN ASIA.

Boun.—N. Black Sea, and Circassia, S. Arabia, and the Levant; E. Persia; W. the Archipelago, Propontis, Hellespont.

Div.—Part of Arabia, Natolia, Chaldea, Turcomania, Syria, Georgia, Mesopotamia, Holy Land.

C. Towns respectively.—Burfa, *Smyrna*, Teflis; Erzerum; Aleppo; *Tripoli*, *Scanderocn*, Damascus, Jerusalem; Bagdat, Diarbec, *Bassora*; Mecca, Medina.

Rel.—Mahometan.

Gov.—Grand Seignior despotic. (Selim III.)

Prod. and Man.—Metals, corn, coffee, drugs, fruits, galls, olives, silk, mohair, horses. Cotton, carpets, leather, soap.

Moun.—Olympus, Taurus, Anti-taurus, Caucasus, Ararat, Lebanon, and Hermon.

Riv.—Euphrates, Tigris, Orontes, Jordan.

Lakes.—Van, Genesareth, Asphaltite. [44]

A R A B I A.

Boun.—N. Turkey in Asia; S. the Indian Ocean; E. the Gulph of Persia and Ormus; W. the Red Sea.

Div.—Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix.

C. Towns.—Mecca, Medina, *Möco*, *Aden*, *Muscat*.

Rel.—Mahometan and Pagan.

Gov.—Absolute.— Part of it belongs to the Turkish Empire; the Rest to various Princes.

Prod.—Coffee, dates, manna, myrrh, cassia, aloes, cinnamon, pepper, and other excellent fruits, gums and drugs; horses, camels, dromedaries; corals, pearls, and gems.

Moun.—Sinai, Horeb, Cabel-el-Ared.

Riv.—The Euphrates washes its N.E. Limits.

P E R S I A.

Boun.—N. Georgia, and the Caspian Sea ; S. the Gulph of Persia, and Ormus ; E. India ; W. Arabia and Turkey,

Div.—Sixteen Provinces.

C. Towns.—Ispahan, Tauris, Candahar, Gombroon, Schiras.

Rel.—Mahometans of the Sect of Ali.

Gov.—The Sophi is despotic. (Mahamood.)

Prod. and Man.—Rice, fruits, drugs, silk, wine, oil, fenna, rhubarb, pearls.—Silk, wool, mohair, carpets, leather, silver, and gold lace.

Moun.—Caucasus and Ararat, or the Mountains of Dagisthan ; Taurus.

Riv.—Kur, and Aras.

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INDIA, W. OF THE GANGES.

Boun.—N. Usbec Tartary, and Tibet; S. the Indian Ocean; E. Tibet, Acham, Ava, and the Bay of Bengal; W. Persia, and the Indian Ocean.

Div.—Indostan, which is variously divided; and the Peninsula W. of the Ganges, containing the Coast of Malabar, and the Coast of Coromandel.

C. Towns.—Delly, Agra, Lahor, *Fort-Wilham* or *Calcutta*, Hugly in Indostan; *Surat*, *Bombay*, *Goa*, *Pondicherry*, *Madras*, *Golconda*, *Fort St. David*, *Patna*, in the Peninsula.

Rel.—Mahometan and Pagan.

Gov.—Great Mogul, and several Rajahs or inferior Kings.

Prod. and Man.—Rice, pepper, cocoa, tamarinds, opium, silk, cotton, gold, silver, and diamonds.—Muslin, silk, calicoes, lacquered ware.

Moun.—Taurus, Imaus, Naugracut, Balagate.

Riv.—Ganges, Indus, Guenga.

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INDIA, E. OF THE GANGES.

Boun.—N. Tibet, and China; S. the Straits of Malacca and the Indian Ocean; E. China, the Gulph of Cochin China, and the Bay of Siam; W. the Bay of Bengal, and Straits of Malacca.

Div.—Ava, Tonquin, Aracan, Pegu, Siam, Camboya, Cochin China, Malacca.

C. Towns.—Siam, Pegu, *Malacca*.

Rel.—Pagan, and Mahometan.

Gov.—Various Kings.

Prod. and Man.—Silk, drugs, opium, gold, silver, precious stones, ivory, canes.—Silk, cotton, lacquered ware.

Riv.—Ava, Menan, Mecon, Domea. [48]

C H I N A.

Boun.—N. Chinese Tartary; S. Tonquin, and the Gulph of Cochin China; E. the Pacific; W. Tartary.

Div.—Fifteen Provinces.

C. Towns.—Pekin, *Nankin*, *Canton*.

Rel.—Worshippers of the Delay Lama (a Human Being) of the Idol Fo, and followers of Lilaokun and the sublime Confucius.

Gov.—The Cham or Emperor is absolute.

Prod. and Man.—Tea, rice, cotton, silk, fruits, gold dust.—Porcelain, silk, cotton, varnish.

Riv.—The Hoang or yellow River, the Kiang or blue River, and the Tao.

Lakes.—Phu-yang, Tong-ping, Hichew.

A F R I C A

Lat. from 37° N. to 35° S. Long. from 17° W. to 51° E.

Is bounded N. by the Mediterranean; S. the Southern Ocean; E. the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; W. the Atlantic.

It contains upon the Continent :

Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zara, Upper Ethiopia, Lower Ethiopia, Negroland, Upper Guinea, Lower Guinea, Ajan, Zanguebar, Monomugi, Monomotapa, Sofala, and Caffraria.

Its chief islands are,

The Azores, the Madeiras, the Canaries, the Cape Verd, Goree, Ascension, St. Helena in the Atlantic; Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, Comora, Almirante, Babelmandel, and Socotora in the Indian Ocean.

Its principal Seas are,

The Red Sea, the Gulph of Sofala, the Channel of Mozambique, and the Bite of Benin.

STATES IN BARBARY.

Boun.—N. Mediterranean; S. Biledulgerid, and Zara; E. Egypt, W. the Atlantic.

Div.—The Kingdoms of Morocco and Fez; Algiers; Tunis; Tripoli; Barca.

C. Towns respectively.—Mequinez, Fez, Morocco, *Sallee*; *Algiers*, *Tunis*; *Tripoli*; Tolemeta.

Rel.—Mahometan.

Gov.—The Emperor of Morocco is absolute; the other Kingdoms are governed by Deys, nominally subject to the Turks.

Prod. and Man.—Corn, oil, salt, hemp, flax, horses, camels, fine fruits.—Morocco leather, carpets.

Moun.—Atlas.

E G Y P T.

Boun.—N. The Mediterranean; S. Upper Ethiopia; E. the Red Sea; W. Barca, and the unknown Parts of Africa.

Div.—Lower, Middle, and Upper Egypt.

C. Towns.—*Grand Cairo, Alexandria, Girge, Rosetta, Damietta.*

Rel.—Mahometan and Christian.

Gov.—Viceroy or Bassa subject to the Turks, tho' latterly independent.

Prod. and Man.—Corn, cattle, fruits, and drugs.—Thread, cotton, leather.

Riv.—The Nile, which rises in Abyffinia, and periodically swells from the Tropical Rains.

Lake.—Kerna, formerly Mæris.

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BILEDULGERID, ZARA, NEGROLAND.

Boun.—N. The States of Barbary; S. Upper Guinea; E. Upper and Unknown Ethiopia; W. the Atlantic.

C. Towns respectively.—Dara, Tegessa, Madinga, Fort James on the Gambia, and Goree belonging to the English.

Rel.—Pagan.

Gov.—Various Princes.

Prod.—Gold, ivory, dates, rice, maize, indigo, gum-fenega, and other drugs.

Moun.—Sierra-Leona between Negroland and Guinea, Atlas in Biledulgerid, Pike of Teneriffe in Canary Island.

Riv.—Niger or Senegal, Gambia. [53]

UPPER ETHIOPIA.

Boun.—N. Barca, and Egypt; E. Ajan, and Red Sea; S. and W. Unknown.

Div.—Nubia, Abyssinia, and the Coast of Abex.

C. Towns.—Nubia; Gondar.

Gov.—Different sovereignties.

Prod.—Gold, silver, cattle, corn, rice and flax.

Riv.—Nile, White River, Zebec.

Lake.—Dambea in Abyssinia.

UPPER AND LOWER GUINEA.

Boun.—N. Negroland; S. the Atlantic, and Caffraria; E. unknown; W. the Atlantic.

Div.—UPPER GUINEA contains the Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, and Benin. LOWER GUINEA, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela.

C. Towns.—In UPPER GUINEA, Benin. LOWER GUINEA, *Loango*, St. Salvador, *Loando*, Benguela.

Rel.—Pagan.

Gov.—Several Kings.

Prod.—Gold, silver, ivory, gums, and drugs.

Riv.—Zaire, Coanga, Lelunde.

AJAN, ZANGUEBAR, MONOMUGI MONOMOTAPA, AND SOFALA.

C. Towns respectively.—*Brava* ; *Melinda*
 or *Mozambique* ; *Chicova* ; *Monomotapa*,
 and *Sofala*.

Rel.—Pagan.

Gov.—Various.

Prod.—Gold, ivory, rice, maize, tropical
 fruits and drugs.

Moun.—Those of the Moon in Monomugi.

Riv.—Cuama N. of Monomotapa.

Lake—Zambre in Monomugi.

C A F F R A R I A.

Boun.—N. Monomotapa ; S. E. and W.
 South Sea.

Div.—Mataman, Country of Hottentots, and
 Terre de Natal.

C. Town.—*Cape of Good Hope*.

Rel.—Pagan

Prod.—Gold, ivory, fruits.

Moun.—Table, James, Sugar Loaf. [55]

A M E R I C A

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean ; S. the Southern Ocean ; E. the Atlantic ; W. the Pacific.

It is divided into North America, South America, and the West India Islands which lie between the two Continents.

NORTH AMERICA contains Independent States, English Dominions, Spanish Dominions, and Parts unknown.

Its principal Islands are,

Newfoundland, St. John's, and Cape Breton in the Gulph of St. Lawrence ; and the Bermuda and Bahama Isles in the Atlantic.

Its principal Seas are,

Hudson's Bay, Gulph of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Gulph of Mexico, Gulph of Campeachy, Gulph of Honduras, the Caribbean or North Sea, and the Bay of California.

SOUTH AMERICA contains Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and French Dominions.

The chief Islands of South America are,

The Solomon Islands, Juan Fernandes, and Gallipago in the Pacific ; Terra del Fuego and Falkland Islands in the Southern Ocean. [56]

BRITISH AMERICA.

NEW BRITAIN.

Boun.—N. Unknown; S. Bay and River of St. Lawrence, and Canada; E. Atlantic; W. unknown.

Div.—New North Wales, New South Wales, and Terra de Labrador or Esquimaux.

Prod.—Fish, wild fowl, furs.

CANADA.

Boun.—N. New Britain; S. and W. various Indian Nations; E. New Scotland, New England, &c.

Div.—Three Governments; Quebec, Montreal, and Trois Rivières.

C. Towns.—*Quebec, Montreal, Trois Rivières.*

Prod.—Corn, cattle, peltry, furs, lead.

Riv.—St. Lawrence, Outtavais.—Lakes. Superior, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, Erie.

NEW SCOTLAND.

Bound.—N. The River St. Lawrence; S. Atlantic; E. Atlantic, and Gulph of St. Lawrence; W. Canada, and New England.

C. Towns.—*Halifax, Anapolis.*

Prod.—Fish, timber.

Riv.—St. Lawrence, St. John, Risleouche, Nipisiguit.

AMERICAN STATES.

NEW ENGLAND.

Boun.—N. New Scotland; S. New York;
E. Atlantic; W. Canada.

Div.—New Hampshire, Massachusset's Colony, * Rhode Island, &c. Connecticut.

C. Town.—*Boston*.

Prod. and Man.—Timber, naval stores, iron, maize, hemp, flax, pot-ash, fish. Ship-building.

Riv.—Connecticut, Thames, Merimac, Piscatoway.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Boun.—N. and W. Canada; S. Maryland; E. New England, and Atlantic.

C. Towns respectively.—*New York, Perth Amboy, and Burlington; Philadelphia*.

Prod. and Man.—As in New England; and copper ore.

Riv. respectively.—Hudson and Mohawk; Delaware; Delaware and Susquehannah.

* Rhode Island and N. Carolina not having joined the Federal Union are Independent States.

AMERICAN STATES.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Boun.—N. Pennsylvania ; S. Carolina ; E. the Atlantic ; W. the Apalachian Mountains, and River Ohio.

C. Towns.—*Anapolis, James Town, and Williamsburg.*

Prod.—Tobacco, corn, hemp, flax, snake root, ginseng.

Moun.—Apalachian.

Riv.—Patowmac ; James, York, Rappahanac.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, WITH GEORGIA.

Boun.—N. Virginia ; S. Florida ; E. Atlantic ; W. Louisiana ; and River Mississippi.

C. Towns.—*Charlestown, Savannah.*

Prod.—Rice, corn, hemp, flax, indigo, tobacco, pearls, resin, tar, pitch.

Riv.—Albemarle ; Santee ; Savannah.

Moun.—Apalachian.

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SPANISH NORTH AMERICA.

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA.

Boun.—N. Georgia; S. and W. Gulph of Mexico; E. Atlantic.

C. Towns.—*St. Augustin*; *Pensacola*.

Prod.—Fruits, cattle, pearls.

Riv.—Mississippi, Apalachicola.

NEW MEXICO, including CALIFORNIA.

Boun.—N. unknown; S. Pacific; E. Louisiana; W. Pacific.

C. Towns.—*Santa Fe*; *St. Juan*, *St. Louis*.

Prod.—Gold, timber, fruits, fish, salt, corn, wine.—Riv. North.

LOUISIANA. Little known. Its chief Rivers are, the Ohio, and Mississippi.

OLD MEXICO.

Boun.—N. New Mexico; S. Terra Firma, and the Pacific; E. Gulph of Mexico; and Terra Firma; W. Pacific.

Div.—Three Audiences; Galicia, Mexico, Guatimala.

C. Towns.—Mexico, *Vera Cruz*, *Acapulco*.

Prod.—Gold, silver, tropical fruits, cochineal, cocoa, logwood.

Lakes.—Nicaragua, Mexico.

THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS

Extend from the Coast of Florida N. to the River Oronooko in South America, and are divided into the Great and Little Antilles.

The GREAT ANTILLES contain,

Cuba, *Havannah*; *Sp.* Jamaica, *Kingston*; *E.* Hispaniola, *St. Domingo*; *Fr.* and *Sp.* Porto Rico; *Sp.*

The LITTLE ANTILLES are,

St. Croix, and St. Thomas; *Dan.* St. Eustatia; *Du.* Anguilla; *E.* St. Bartholomew; *Fr.* Barbuda; *E.* St. Christopher; *E.* Nevis; *E.* Antigua, *St. John's*; *E.* Guadaloupe; *Fr.* Montserrat, Deseada, and Mariagalante; *Fr.* Dominica; *E.* Martinico; *Fr.* St. Lucia; *Fr.* Barbadoes, *Bridge-town*; *E.* St. Vincent; *E.* Granada; *E.* Tobago; *Fr.* Trinidad; *Sp.* Margarita; *Sp.* Curassou; *Du.*

Their chief Commodities are,

Sugar, rum, cotton, ginger, coffee, indigo, and the tropical fruits. [61]

SOUTH AMERICA.

TERRA FIRMA.

Lat. from 8° N. to 56° S. Long from 34° to 81° W.

Boun.—N. Caribbean Sea ; S. Amazonia and Peru ; E. Surinam, and Caribbean Sea ; W. Mexico, and Pacific.

C. Towns.—*Panama, Carthagena, Porto Bello.*

Gov.—Subject to Spain.

Prod.—Silver, emeralds, and other precious stones, fruits, tobacco.

Riv.—Oronooko, St. Martha, Magdalena.

G U I A N A.

Boun.—N. Caribbean Sea ; S. Amazonia, E. the Atlantic ; W. Terra Firma.

Div.—Dutch and French.

C. Towns.—*Surinam, and Cayenne.*

Prod.—Sugar, cotton, coffee, dyeing drugs, tobacco.

Lake.—Parima.

AMAZONIA is a vast country little known. Its River Amazon is thought to be the largest in the World. [62]

P E R U.

Boun.—N. Terra Firma ; S. Chili ; E. the Cordilleras des Andes ; W. Pacific.

C. Towns.—Lima, Quito, Cusco, Potosi.

Gov.—Subject to Spain.

Prod.—Gold, silver, quicksilver, wool, Peruvian bark, Cayenne pepper, &c.

Moun.—The Andes, Potosi.

Riv.—The Amazon, Orinoko, and Plata rise in the Andes.

Lakes.—Titicaca, Paria.

C H I L I.

Boun.—N. Peru ; S. Patagonia ; E. La Plata ; W. Pacific.

C. Town.—St. Jago.

Gov.—Subject to Spain.

Prod.—Gold, corn, fruits, hemp, tallow, hides.

Moun.—Andes.

[63]

B R A Z I L.

Boun.—N. The River Amazon, and the Atlantic; S. the River Plata; E. the Atlantic; W. Paraguay, and Amazonia.

C. Towns.—*Rio de Janeiro* or *St. Sebastian*, *St. Salvador*.

Gov.—Subject to Portugal.

Prod.—Gold; diamonds, sugar, tobacco, Brazil wood, indigo, ipecacuanha, &c.

Riv.—Paraiba, Real, St. Francis, &c.

PARAGUAY OR LA PLATA.

Boun.—N. Amazonia; S. Patagonia; E. Brazil; W. Peru and Chili.

C. Town.—*Buenos Ayres*.

Gov.—Subject to Spain.

Prod.—Gold, precious stones, cotton, tobacco, fruits, cattle.

Riv.—La Plata, Parana,

Lake.—Xarayes.

C O U N T R I E S
L I T T L E K N O W N.

North of Europe are Greenland, and Nova Zembla, N. E. of Asia, are Jesso, Kamtschatka, and several Countries or Islands.

South of the Molucca Islands, New Guinea and New Zealand, found by Cook's Voyage be considerable Islands, and New Holland, by far the largest Island in the whole Earth, being nearly as extensive as all Europe.

In Africa our Knowledge of the Coast is imperfect, and the inland Parts are very little known.

In North America we are little acquainted with New Britain, the West Parts of Canada, and Louisiana: in South America, with Guiana, Amazonia, and Patagonia.

Many Islands have lately been discovered in the Pacific and South Sea. [65]

PRINCIPAL STATES in EUROPE.

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER OF INHABIT.	SQUARE MILES.
Great Britain, - - - - -	9,600,000	— 70,000
Ireland, - - - - -	3,040,000	— 18,000
France, - - - - -	24,800,000	— 157,000
Spain, - - - - -	10,500,000	— 148,000
Germany, - - - - -	25,500,000	— 190,000
Austria, - - - - -	19,500,000	— 180,000
Prussia, - - - - -	6,250,000	— 60,000
Palatinate of the Rhine, & Electorate of Bavaria, }	2,250,000	— 10,000
Electorate of Saxony, - -	1,750,000	— 11,000
Electorate of Hanover, - -	1,062,500	— 10,000
Holland, - - - - -	2,758,632	— 10,000
Russia, - - - - -	27,000,000	— 5,000,000
Denmark and Norway, - -	2,500,000	— 18,000
Sweden, - - - - -	3,000,000	— 220,000
Portugal, - - - - -	2,300,000	— 32,000
Two Sicilies, - - - - -	6,000,000	— 20,000
Sardinia, - - - - -	3,180,000	— 20,000
Pope's State, - - - - -	2,200,000	— 13,000
Republic of Venice, - -	2,250,000	— 13,000
Poland and Lithuania, - -	8,500,000	— 150,000
Turkish Empire, - - -	49,000,000	— 800,000



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